

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



VJ 1 P-1 63

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 11 1988

OFFICE OF  
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Avermectin - TAS Analysis of Proposed Section 18  
Exemption for Use on Fresh Market Tomatoes (#88-FL-05).

FROM: Susan L. Stanton  
Tolerance Assessment Program *Susan L. Stanton* 03/10/88  
HED/RCB (TS-769C)

THRU: Karl Arne, Ph.D. *KARL*  
Branch Senior Scientist  
HED/RCB (TS-769C)

TO: D. Stubbs/L. Pemberton, PM Team 41  
Registration Support and Emergency Response Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Action Requested

Provide an analysis of dietary exposure to avermectin in conjunction with the proposed new use on tomatoes. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has requested a Section 18 emergency exemption for the use of avermectin to control leaf miners on tomatoes grown for fresh market only. Tox consideration permitting, RCB has no objections to this Section 18 request (memo Cheng to Stubbs/Pemberton, 03/09/88).

Discussion

I. Analysis of Chronic Dietary Exposure:

1. The reference dose (PADI) used in the analysis was 0.00012 mg/kg body weight/day, derived from a NOEL of 0.12 mg/kg body weight/day from a 2-generation rat reproduction study with an uncertainty factor of 1000. The high uncertainty factor is due to the serious nature of the effects seen in the critical study and to existing data gaps. As new studies are submitted and reviewed in TOX Branch, the reference dose may change.

Avermectin Dietary Exposure Analysis Page 2

2. Currently, there are no permanent tolerances established for avermectin. The food uses evaluated in the analysis were the published temporary tolerances (citrus, cottonseed, milk, & cattle) and the proposed use on fresh market tomatoes. The residue value used for tomatoes was 0.005 ppm (memo Cheng to Stubbs/Pemberton, 03/09/88). A complete listing of residue information is provided in Table 1.

It should be noted that the TAS database does not contain consumption estimates for "fresh market tomatoes" per se, but rather for "whole tomatoes". Since "whole tomatoes" would include fresh market as well as canned whole tomatoes, the analysis may somewhat overestimate exposure resulting from the proposed use on fresh market tomatoes.

3. The TAS routine chronic analysis estimates the Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC) for the U.S. population and for each of 22 population subgroups and compares this exposure estimate to the acceptable daily intake (Provisional ADI in this case). The results are presented in Table 2 and may be summarized as follows for the U.S. population and the two most highly exposed subgroups, non-nursing infants and children, ages 1-6:

	<u>Published Temporary Tolerances</u>	<u>Sec. 18 (88-FL-05) Tomatoes</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Population	0.000039 <sup>a</sup> (32.1%) <sup>b</sup>	0.000002 (2.05%)	0.000041 (34.2%)
Non-Nursing Infants	0.000105 (87.8%)	0.000003 (1.9%)	0.000108 (89.7%)
Children, 1-6 yrs.	0.000093 (77.3%)	0.000004 (3.3%)	0.000097 (80.6%)

<sup>a</sup>Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC) in mg/kg/day.

<sup>b</sup>Exposure as percent of the PADI.

## II. Analysis of Acute Dietary Exposure:

1. A menu screen analysis of acute exposure was conducted using a NOEL of 0.06 mg/kg body weight for developmental effects. A summary of the analysis by population subgroup is provided in Table 3. A summary by menu category is provided in Table 4.

2. In this case the population of interest was the subgroup of females 13 years of age and older. The theoretical average Margin of Safety (MOS) for developmental effects was calculated

Avermectin Dietary Exposure Analysis Page 3

by dividing the NOEL by the mean single-day exposure. The following results were obtained:

	<u>Daily Exposure</u> <u>(mg/kg body wt)</u>	<u>MOS</u>
Published Temp. Tolerances	0.00006	1000
Tomatoes (Pending Sec. 18)	0.00001	6000
All Uses (Published + Pending)	0.00007	860

3. The TAS menu screen analysis computes a conservative estimate of the mean acute exposure. It serves as a screen to determine if an acceptable margin of safety (MOS) exists for an acute effect. In the present case, since the calculated margins of safety are acceptable, a more detailed analysis of acute exposure was not deemed necessary.

Both the chronic and acute exposure analyses were conducted using tolerance level residues with an assumption of 100% of crop treated. This conservative approach no doubt overestimates exposure in both cases; however, since it yields acceptable exposure estimates and margins of safety, no further data are required at this time.

cc. TAS File  
Reading File  
circ.  
Tox. Branch (Rathman)  
W. Dykstra, TOX  
PMSD  
Avermectin SF





Table 3

1. 30 WEDNESDAY MAR 1979 17  
 MENU SHEET

\*\*\*\*\*

\*NAME: AVERMECTIN

\*CASSELL NO: UC3AB CFR NO: CFR

\*CAS NO: 65195-55-3 SHAUGHNESSY NO: 122804 B

\*STATUS CODES:

\*RDV INFO: The LD value used in this analysis is .0006 MG/KG OF BODY WEIGHT/DAY

\*FILE INFO: NEW ACTION: User Modifications APPROVED: Data NOT Used PUBLISHED: Data Used

\*\*\*\*\*

**SUBGROUP TOTALS OVER MENU CATEGORIES**

CHEMICAL IS ASSUMED TO BE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED (WATER/OIL)

NOTE: THIS ANALYSIS SHOULD BE USED FOR SCREENING PURPOSES ONLY, SINCE RESIDUE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE BIASED HIGH (BOTH WITHIN AND ACROSS MENU CATEGORIES).

ACCUMULATED ACUTE(DAILY) EXPOSURE  
BASED ON MAXIMUM TOLERANCE WITHIN  
MENU CATEGORY (MG/KG BODY WT/DAY)

POPULATION SUBGROUP	PATTERN	MENU	PRIOR	NEW	DIFFERENCE	ACCUMULATED ACUTE EXPOSURE AS PERCENT OF RDV	
			PRIOR	NEW	DIFFERENCE	PRIOR	NEW
U S POP --48 STATES	I	0.00008	0.00010	0.00001	14.09	16.30	
INFANTS(<1 YEAR)	II	0.00027	0.00029	0.00001	45.22	47.60	
CHILDREN(1-6 YRS)	III	0.00020	0.00022	0.00003	32.63	37.26	
FEMALES(13+ YRS)	I	0.00006	0.00007	0.00001	10.03	11.79	
MALES(13+ YRS)	I	0.00007	0.00008	0.00001	10.86	12.69	

Table 4

12:30 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1993 10  
 MENU SURVEY  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*NAME: AFMECTIN  
 \*CASWELL, NO: 061AB CFR NO: CFR  
 \*CAS NO: 65195-55-3 SHAUGHNESSY NO: 122804 B  
 \*STATUS CODES:  
 \*RDV INFO: The LD value used in this analysis is .0006 MG/KG OF BODY WEIGHT/DAY  
 \*FILE INFO: NEW ACTION, User Modifications APPROVED: Data NOT Used  
 \*PUBLISHED: Data Used  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SUMMARY BY MENU CATEGORY

FEMALES(13+ YRS)  
 MENU PATTERN 1 : CHEMICAL IS ASSUMED TO BE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED (WATER:OIL)

MENU CATEGORY	NO. OF CONSUMER DAYS, AS % OF POTENTIAL PERSON DAYS	MEAN CONSUMPTION PER CONSUMER DAY (G/KG BODY WT/DAY)	MAXIMUM TOLERANCE		NEW	PRIOR	NEW
			PRIOR	NEW			
1 MEATS	99.17	2.368287	0.0100	0.0100	3.95	3.95	3.95
4 MILK: NON-FAT SOLIDS	96.54	3.819864	0.0010	0.0010	0.64	0.64	0.64
5 MILK: FAT SOLIDS	96.79	2.084150	0.0010	0.0010	0.35	0.35	0.35
6 GRAINS(EXCL RICE), SOYBEANS, VEG. OILS	98.87	1.563421	0.0050	0.0050	1.30	1.30	1.30
8 TOMATOES	54.97	2.117000		0.0050			1.76
10 FRUITS	70.83	4.555970	0.0050	0.0050	3.80	3.80	3.80

NOTE: THIS ANALYSIS SHOULD BE USED FOR SCREENING PURPOSES ONLY, SINCE RESIDUE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE BIASED HIGH (BOTH WITHIN AND ACROSS MENU CATEGORIES).